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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—517—

Politics of Europe.

There was a rumour in Town yesterday, of the Arrival of the *GLASGOW* Frigate, Captain Doyle, at Saugor, and we believe there is no doubt of the fact, although we have not received any Official Report of this event through the usual channel of the Bankshall. We kept the Press open until a late hour last evening, in the hope of obtaining some News, as it is probable that she left England in the early part of September;—but none having reached us, we must send out our Paper as previously prepared for publication, though we shall take the earliest occasion to communicate any thing of importance that may reach us during the day.

Times, August 3, 1821.—Intelligence was received yesterday from various parts of Turkey. It is contained in letters of the 26th of June from Smyrna, the 27th from Salonica, and the 2d of July from Constantinople; and having been conveyed by an express from the latter city to Vienna, is the most recent information that has reached this country. We may also add, knowing the respectable quarter to which it is addressed, that the utmost reliance may be placed on its authenticity.

The insurrection in Walachia is now ascertained to be wholly suppressed. Advices had been received announcing that Ypsilanti was wandering as a fugitive among the mountains on the frontier of Transylvania. It is said that the last engagement he was able to maintain with the Turks, several Franks, officers of his staff, were made prisoners, among whom were three Russians. Nothing has transpired, however, to show that they had received the sanction of their own government. It may be mentioned merely as one proof, among many others, of the warm interest inspired into the subjects of Russia by the struggle of the Greeks for independence.

In naval affairs a great effect seems now to be making by the Turkish government. Another division of the fleet, the strength of which, however, is not stated, has passed the Dardanelles with the expectation of immediately commencing hostile operations in the Archipelago. This armament sailed, it is said, immediately on the arrival of intelligence at Constantinople that the armed vessels of the Pasha of Egypt had anchored at Rhodes, and were ready to co-operate with them in an attack on the naval force of the Greeks. An Algerine squadron, destined for the same object, was also expected in the Archipelago, and on the junction of the three fleets great reliance was placed at Constantinople for regaining the ascendancy at sea, on which the issue of the contest so materially depended. In those narrow seas, which are swarming with Greek vessels, it is not likely that this can be effected without some previous encounter.

In the Morea, which has been considered the strong hold of the Greek insurrection, their affairs appear to languish for want of enterprise. They had not been able to effect the reduction of any of the fortresses, nor by their superiority in numbers and efficient naval force, to starve the Turks into a surrender. At Patras the Turks appear more than once to have ventured out of the castle, but the arrival of a reinforcement to the Greeks, and the appearance of a Greek squadron in the gulf, had again forced them to the shelter of their fortifications. The town is now wholly destroyed; and the English consul, after remaining to the latest moment compatible with his safety, has been compelled to quit it.

At Smyrna, the period from the 21st to the 26th of June had passed without any new outrages, and the city was tolerably tran-

quil. The embargo continued, and a French sloop of war, which arrived off Smyrna, was refused permission to enter the bay by the Pasha. The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna, who, during the dreadful scenes from the 3d to the 19th, took refuge on board the vessels, had been induced, by assurances of protection from the Pasha, to return to their homes. They were far, however, from placing implicit confidence in his promises; but their immense numbers, and the inconveniences of their crowded situation, with the difficulty of procuring subsistence, placed them in a choice of evils. Great distrust is said to exist at Smyrna between the Pasha and the Chiefs of the Janissaries, who regard him with little respect. The arrival of messengers from Constantinople, though their despatches were not made known, had rendered it probable that a reinforcement of troops were on their march, who would confirm his authority. At Nymphe, a village about five leagues from Smyrna, the insurrectionary spirit had appeared, but the rest of the vicinity was quiet. The most urgent necessity appears to exist for a strong naval force in the Archipelago, to protect the European commerce in that quarter, as the Greeks, according to the statements of the foreign consuls, were carrying on piracy to a most ruinous extent, with little discrimination in the objects of their plunder, or respect for any flag.

Salonica on the 27th of June was in a state of the greatest alarm, and seems to be on the eve of a catastrophe more fatal than that of Smyrna. An insurrection of the Greeks had broken out in the week preceding, throughout the extensive country of Calamaria, of the population of which they form a very great majority. A contest of the most ferocious description had arisen there between them and the Turkish troops, the latter of whom were worsted and driven into Salonica. That city was crowded with them, and under the irritation they felt against the Greeks, which they imparted to the Turkish inhabitants, the greater part of whom were armed, the most frightful excesses against the Christians were contemplated. This dreadful situation was aggravated by the appearance of a Greek fleet in the harbour, who were making demonstrations of an attack on the place.

Tunis, June 24.—The Dey is causing several of his ships of war to be armed in all haste. They are thought to be destined to act in concert with the Turks against the Greeks of the Archipelago. We had flattered ourselves here that we should not have experienced the effects of the terrible conflict now raging in Turkey, because at Tunis the number of the Greeks is very small. They do not exceed 400, and in this number may be included those who do not usually reside in this country, but are only occasional visitors, many of whom are also protected by the European Consulates. But as the news arrived here from different parts of Turkey where the insurrection of the Greeks had broken out, the local Government began to manifest a hostile disposition against the unhappy Greeks, and the populace, who are always ready to proceed to the greatest excesses by the hope of the slightest plunder, already utter the most atrocious menaces against all Christians in general. Several Greeks have been already ill-treated and imprisoned by order of the Dey; some of these were under the protection of the Consuls of England and France, who lost no time in demanding their liberation and interceding for the other victims. Their conduct in this particular is governed not only by humanity, but by a hope of preventing a catastrophe which would be equally fatal to all Christians alike. Their exertions hitherto have been crowned with success.—

Private Letter.

Russian Ministers.—The MONITEUR of Monday (July 30) inserts an article of June 30, from Odessa, wherein the resolution of Baron STRONGOFF to quit the seat of government is placed upon a distinct and single ground. It is stated that as "the Russian Minister saw that the GRAND SEIGNOR paid no regard to his representations touching the outrages committed upon the Greek inhabitants of Constantinople," he declared that he would embark on board a Russian packet; but, as frequently happens, new offences and disputes seem to have grown out of the measures resorted to for redressing the old ones. The circumstances next recounted differ little from those which have been already published. The Porte refused admission to any packet-boat, as being a species of vessel not liable to search. The ship arrived notwithstanding. She was ordered off in eight and forty hours on pain of capture; and after a warm but useless discussion, the Ambassador betook himself to Bajukdere. To the above narrative may now be subjoined an account contained in a private letter, published by the JOURNAL DES DEBATS, and bearing date Vienna, July 19. In the postscript of this letter it is asserted, on the authority of an express from Petersburg, that the Imperial Cabinet has given a categorical answer to the complaints of the Ottoman Porte against the Baron STRONGOFF. Some parts of the answer are said not to have transpired; but enough, it seems, has obtained publicity to authorize "assurances that the EMPEROR demands complete satisfaction for the insults offered to his Ambassador, and within the space of eight days; otherwise, that Baron STRONGOFF will be ordered to quit Constantinople, and the army on the Pruth to cross the Moldavian frontier." It does not appear from this statement what reception has been given to the remonstrances of the Turks; but we are not necessarily to infer that redress has been refused to them on some points, because it has required of them on others. It is the practice between nations, as between individuals, that as in the heat of controversy both may have offended, so both may be called upon for concession. But where a predisposition to quarrel exists, the graver subjects of original dispute are not always those which produce the explosion; and it is possible that, in the present case, this subordinate and, as it were, interlocutory matter, relating to the treatment or conduct of Baron STRONGOFF, may bring on a crisis which would have grown up far more sluggishly from any effort to adjust political questions of a more abstract nature, and of a deeper and more universal interest. How to avert a contest under such circumstances; or how, if it be unavoidable, to obviate or mitigate the evils towards which it has an obvious tendency, are problems worthy of the ablest and most upright statesmen that Europe has ever seen. Are the Greeks to be abandoned altogether to the Infidels? Can Russia be prevented from making an undue profit of their more adequate protection from the excesses of tyranny—or of their absolute liberation from the tyrant? Have England and all her Allies, if Allies she possesses in this embarrassing and important work,—have they, we repeat, looked at the whole of their subject? To do enough for Greece, and not too much for Russia—this is the double knot to be united.

Since writing the above we received intelligence from various parts of Turkey, viz:—From Smyrna of June 26; from Salonica of the 27th; and from Constantinople of the 2d of July. On the latter day the Russian Ambassador, who continued withdrawn from the Porte, had not received his despatches from St. Petersburg, neither were they expected till the middle of the month. The statement in the Vienna postscript above alluded to (announcing that the Turkish despatches had been answered by the Imperial Cabinet), is not, however, shaken by fact. The decision of the EMPEROR would reach Vienna and Constantinople about the same period. The Turks expect reinforcements in the Archipelago: the PASHA of Egypt had anchored at Rhodes. An Algerine squadron was soon expected; and a division of the Turkish fleet itself had passed the Dardanelles to form a junction with the two former, so that a complete restoration of the naval ascendancy over the Greeks was anticipated. The presence of a strong Christian squadron in the Archipelago was much desired, to protect the general commerce of Europe from the indiscriminate piracies of the Greeks.

The state of Smyrna was far from being tranquil or satisfactory. The PASHA was little respected by the Janissaries; and the Christians, who, yielding with reluctance to his promises of protection, and to the pressure of their own multiplied privations and inconveniences on board ship, had returned to their dwellings, experienced much alarm. It was hoped, however, that more troops would arrive from Constantinople to strengthen the authority of the PASHA.

The condition of Salonica was still worse: the surrounding country in insurrection; the Turkish troops beaten, and driven into a city crowded with the inhabitants both Mahometan and Christian—both exasperated, and the former armed. A Greek squadron also appeared off the harbour, and added to the general confusion.—*Times*.

Surprising take of Whales.—An amazing number of Whales has been taken on the coast of the county of Wexford. On Sunday last, (July 23.) a large shoal of them appeared near Bagenbun-head and in the bay of Fethard, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to shoot some of them. They continued sporting to and fro till Wednesday evening, when, about 5 o'clock, in the midst of a calm and without any apparent cause, no fewer than fifty-three of them made in a body for the strand at Fethard, where they grounded, and were left by the tide. The people of the neighbourhood lost no time in availing themselves of this fortunate circumstance, and in a short time the hapless strangers were left mere skeletons, the strand and sea, to a considerable distance, being literally dyed with their blood. They were in length from about sixteen to twenty-four feet, the head very large, round, and full, the tail about five feet broad; and from the description we have heard of them, it would seem that they were of the kind commonly called the Grampus. Between thirty and forty more are said to have been found stranded along the neighbouring coast, about Bannow and the Barrow of Ballyteague; and it appears, by the following extract from the WEXFORD HERALD of Thursday, that another shoal has been taken still farther eastward, beyond Grenore Point.

"On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, thirty-one blunt-headed Chacalots, or Spermaceti Whales, ran on shore on Ballygeary Strand, near Ballyhore. They were from sixteen to thirty-four feet in length, and were secured by the country people. The head of this fish constitutes nearly one-third of the whole body. The mouth is situated at the under part, and the under jaw is very small in comparison to the upper. The eyes, which are situated above the corners of the mouth, are remarkably minute. The tail is long and slender, and the skin smooth. None of the whale species yield oil of better quality than this, though others produce a greater quantity. Yesterday the blubber was entirely separated from the flesh, which is of a pale red colour, resembling pork: and the prize owners, to whom this unexpected visit must prove a very valuable acquisition, were busily employed in converting it into oil."—*Irish Papers*.

Perpetual Motion.—The perpetual motion so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the medium of Galvanism.—A French Physician has in his Cabinet, 2 Galvanic Pills, 16 inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy Beam, the continual oscillation of the Beam, gives motion to a Pendulum which has never stooped for some years—the Physician is endeavouring to give this movement an isochronism, which may render it more useful.

Anecdote of Santeuil.—One day Santeuil had gone into a Confessional to be more at liberty to pray, perhaps to think of some works he had in hand. A Lady seeing him took him for a Father Confessor, and kneeling down revealed all the passages of her life to him.—When she had finished, perceiving the supposed Father made no answer, she demanded absolution. "How can I do that?" said Santeuil, "I am no Priest." "How!" said the Lady much surprised, "why did you hearken to me?" "Why did you speak to me?" replied Santeuil. "I will immediately" said she, "make my complaint to the Prior." "And I" replied Santeuil, "will relate the whole of your fine intrigues to your Husband!"—*Madras Courier*.

Royal Academy of Literature.—The very greatest men, with the exception of VOLTAIRE, have had nothing to do with Academies; and the plague which they and the court gave him is well known. Besides, he arose out of the corruptions of a sophisticated and academic age, and was destined to work the downfall of the house he was born in. Academies are like criticism; they have always followed the great ages of literature, and have done their best to prevent new ones. Their natural spirit is insolent, formal, and assuming; and a great age when it does come shatters them to pieces, or turns them against themselves. There were Academies in Greece, of a certain kind; not indeed like ours, with foolish distinction of R. A.'s at the end of their name, which is as absurd as if a man were to write himself WALTER SCOTT, Man of Merit, or THOMAS LAWRENCE, Ingenious Gentleman; but still bad enough to have some of the vices of public bodies. But what was the consequence in that great country? Every clever man set up an Academy for himself, and thus the main injury came to nothing. Academies became nothing more than the reflection of so many individual opinions. PLATO founded his school; ARISTIPPUS his; ARISTOTLE his; and so on, of fifty others. SOCRATES, who gave rise to them, was of no school at all. DANTE, PLUTARCH, and BOCCACCIO, had nothing to do with academies; neither had ARIOSTO, RAPHAEL, MICHAEL ANGELO, or TITIAN. TASSO and the modern painters had, and much the worse they were for it. The poet, not being a member, was tormented by the critical societies newly brought up; and the modern painters, being members, were but the tame, critical reflection of the ancient. All that Academies have done for Italy is to write criticism, prevent painting and poetry, and set hundreds of affected gentlemen upon taking Greek names and calling themselves "Arcadians." The great English precursors of modern philosophy were of no Academy. BACON was none; HOBBS and LOCKE were of none; NEWTON made the Royal Society, not the Society him; and a very royal and well behaved body it has been ever since. The moment it was constituted it fell a trifling, and was ridiculed by BUTLER and the other wits, who saw into the real secret of such aristocratical inventions.

For when they're cast into a lump,
Their talents equally must jump;
As metals mixt, the rich and base
Do both at equal values pass.

To think of SHAKESPEARE and an Academy together, is to laugh. Neither MILTON, nor SPENSER, nor CHAUCER, nor RALEIGH, nor BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, nor BEN JONSON, nor any of our great old dramatists, nor DRYDEN and POPE, nor SPOFFORD and ADDISON, nor in short one single great name in England has risen out of Societies and Academies. SWIFT, who had a dictatorial spirit, was for founding an Academy for "Settling the English Tongue,"—an ominous proposition. He forgot, in his imperial haste, that the dictatorship would soon be taken out of his hands by persons more legitimately imperial; or perhaps the danger struck him upon second thoughts; for the design was dropped. We have luckily never had a poetical Academy. Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS helped to found a pictorial one, as Sir ISAAC NEWTON did a philosophical; but it had as little hand in making him. It was scarcely set up, when our earliest historical painter began quarrelling with it and was ejected. His temper doubtless was in extremes, but so was the natural corruption of the other. They were made to quarrel and be at daggers drawn; and they were. The greatest painter, who has succeeded him in the same line has always been at enmity with them too; not indeed out of the same resolution to be independent of all aristocratical establishments, but from a similar feeling as far as professional knowledge carries him. He sees that genius and academies have nothing in common.

If this new aristocratical attempt to level genius with itself, should go on, we all know well enough who are likely to be members of the Royal Literary Academy, and who not. Mr. GIFFORD, Mr. CROKER, and the other hirelings of the *Quarterly* will

most assuredly be members:—some of the writers in the *Edinburgh Review* will most assuredly be not. The Reverend Mr. MALTHEUS, who says that the unbeneficed and unpariked must not "increase and multiply," will be a member; so will not Mr. GODWIN and the other modern philosophers, who venture to think any other scriptural maxim inapplicable. The Reverend Mr. MILNER, who petrifieth court-booksellers with his poetry, will surely be one of its hymnners: so will not the irreverend THOMAS MOORE, who scorneth Legitimacy. Mr. WORDSWORTH will be a member, if he says no more of MILTON; and Freedom will see him put on the livery with a sigh. But his tendency to talk of these old freemen, as if they were on a level with the "great of the earth," will never make him heartily welcome; and will also serve to show how incompatible these things are in the long run. Lord BYRON may be a member, if he pleases, because he is a lord; so may Lord HOLLAND; and so may fifty other lords who have none of their attainments. Mr. SOUTHEY, Poet Laureat, and Member of the Royal Spanish Accademy, who has turned his back on all his old independence, and kissed the hands he ridiculed, will be an eminent member; but Mr. SHELLEY, who can reason as well as feel, and who certainly will never turn his back upon his, will never be among them, though they long for him inasmuch as he is the son of a Baronet. JEREMY BENTHAM may have honors poured upon him for his legislation from all the new constitutions in the world; but those will be only so many additional reasons, why the new academy will have nothing to do with him. Mr. HOBHOUSE, tho' an F. R. S. would stand a poor chance. Mr. ROSCOE's admission would be doubtful; but Mr. CANNING will be a genuine and Right Honorable Member. Suppose MILTON were alive and pitted against him; which of the two would be black-balled? As to Mr. HAZLITT, his very name would make them all ready to jump out of window;—and from CORBETT! They would not mind a fourth story. Even with regard to ladies, the royal kissing would go eminently by favor. Miss BAILLIE is of political harmlessness, and might be admitted to a chaste salute. So might Miss HANNAH MORE, though a sort of heterodoxy. But Mrs. BARBAULD, who has spoken well of America, need not apply, even if she were inclined; which of course she would not be. Miss EDGEWORTH would be thought hardly devout enough to be loving; and as to Lady MORGAN, the *Quarterly* Reviewers would struggle for the honorable office of kicking her down stairs.

Plymouth Theatre.—The managers of the Plymouth theatre have twice within the last week been under the necessity of dismissing the audience, not having sufficient to pay the lights in a house that will contain 2000.

Good Advice.—The Stuarts are not in very excellent odour; but, as Shakespeare says, there is good in every thing "Mind what I say," says the Parson very prudently. "and not what I do;" and the approaching progress to Ireland has this merit.

"In each three years bee sure yourselfe to see
The chiefest partes of all your Kingdomes three,
To Viceroyes do not all together leane,
But heare yourselfe sometimes the poore complaine."

This is the advice of CHARLES to his son, HENRY FREDRIC, in the βασιλικον διαγον, as turned into Latin and English verse, by WM. WILLIMOT, under the title, "*A Prince's Looking Glasse*," 1603. We shall give some of the other admonitions to show, in the persons of the STUARTS, how easy it is to know what is right, and to do that which is wrong.

"Your household servant choose of honest fame,
Whose life is sound, and also void of blame;
Else will the people think that you retayne,
Like persons to yourselfe in manners vaine.—(p. 42.)
Your privie counsaile table much frequent,
Let lawyers justlie thence away be sent.—(p. 60.)
Be mited like to season, and your age—
Youthlike in youth, in graver years more sage.—(p. 76.)

Skeleton of the Young Mammoth.*With an Engraving.—Plate LXIX.*

We have readily embraced every opportunity that has offered of presenting to our Readers, whatever appeared to us pre-eminently deserving their attention as new and curious, whether in Literature, Science, Art, or Nature. The Subscribers to the JOURNAL, who preserve their Series complete, will find on a reference to the Sunday Number for March 26, 1820, an Engraving of the Siberian Mammoth, or Fossil Elephant, found imbedded in ice at the mouth of the River Lena in Siberia, with a Memoir on the subject, translated from the Fifth Volume of the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg. Beside this Engraving, was placed, for the sake of comparison, another, of the Skeleton of an Elephant of the living African species, which was presented by the Emperor of the Turks to the King of Naples, and of which an exact model was made by the Sculptor of the Royal Academy, for the French Museum, in 1745, this being the largest African Elephant ever seen in Europe, its height being 13 feet 6 inches from the ground.

We have since that period become possessed of an Engraving of a much more surprising animal, the *American Mammoth* or *Mastodon*, the Skeleton of which is now in the Museum at Philadelphia. It differs materially from both of the former species, and still more from the *Siberian*, whose tusks turned upwards and whose whole structure was different, than from the *African*, though it differs also in many essential particulars from this; as a comparison of the several Engravings, by those who possess the two former, will shew. The extraordinary size of the present specimen, is effectually shewn by the introduction of the human figure beneath its frame. It is stated in the MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, from which the Engraving is taken, to be an exact Drawing of the perfect Mammoth now exhibiting in the Museum of Philadelphia, and believed to be the only perfect Skeleton of this extinct race in existence. In 1796, there were several bones of this species found on the banks of the Rio de la Plata in South America, of which a description was published by the celebrated Cuvier. In 1806 some portions of the same animal were brought to Liverpool from America. In 1817 Mr. Trimmer published an account of some parts found near Brentford in England. In 1819 the account of the Siberian specimen was published; and in 1821 an account of some portions that were found near the Medway in England. The Engraving now given appears, says the same writer, to complete our knowledge of the subject, tho' we shall perhaps for ever remain in the dark as to the habits and character of this Wonder of Nature.

We shall introduce here, a portion of the Memoir before referred to, as applying generally to the Mammoth of Siberia, and shall follow it up by an Extract from the Travels of Dr. Davy, in Ceylon, one of the latest Books that has reached Calcutta, the observations of which are peculiarly applicable to the subject in question.

'A very complete dissertation on the fossil and living elephants, by M. Cuvier, is inserted in the eighth volume of the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, and has been re-published in his *Recherches sur les Ossements fossiles des Quadrupèdes*.

According to several writers, the term Mammoth is of Tartar origin, and is derived from *mama*, which signifies the earth,* and the natives of Siberia give the name of "bones of the Mammoth" to the remains of elephants, which are found in great abundance in that country, believing that the Mammoth is an animal which lives underground at the present time.

The Mammoth, or elephant's bones and tusks, are found throughout Russia, and more particularly in Eastern Siberia and the Arctic marshes. The tusks are found in great quantities, and

are collected for the sake of profit, being sold to the turners in the place of the living ivory of Africa and the warmer parts of Asia, to which it is not at all inferior.

Almost the whole of the ivory-turners' work made in Russia is from the Siberian fossil ivory, and sometimes the tusks, having hitherto always been found in abundance, are exported from thence, being less in price than the recent. Although for a long series of years, very many thousands have been annually obtained, yet they are still collected every year in great numbers on the banks of the larger rivers of the Russian empire, and more particularly those of further Siberia. They abound most of all in the Laichovian Isles and on the shores of the Frozen Sea. In digging wells or foundations for buildings, there are every where discovered the entire skeletons of elephants, which are very well preserved in the frozen soil of that country. The instances of these bones being found in the abovementioned regions, and their great number, are so frequently stated by Russian travellers, that it may be fairly contended, that the number of elephants now living on the globe is greatly inferior to the number of those whose bones are remaining in Siberia.

It is particularly to be noticed, that in every climate and under every latitude, from the range of Mountains dividing Asia, to the frozen shore of the Northern Ocean, Siberia abounds with Mammoth bones. The best fossil ivory is found in the countries near to the Arctic circle, and in the most eastern regions, which are much colder than the parts of Europe under the same latitude, and where the soil in their very short summer is thawed only at the surface, and in some years not at all.

We recommend those of our readers who wish for more detailed accounts of the skeletons of elephants and other large animals, such as the gigantic buffalo and rhinoceros found in different parts of Siberia, and particularly of the immense quantity of their bones, to consult the dissertations of the celebrated Pallas in the '*Nova Commentaria Petropolitana*.' They are entitled '*De Ossibus Siberiæ Fossilibus*,' and '*De reliquiis animalium exoticorum per Asiam borealem repertis*.'

In Dr. Davy's Travels in Ceylon, which, as we before remarked, has just reached India, in an account of his Excursion into upper Ouva, is the following paragraph at p. 458.

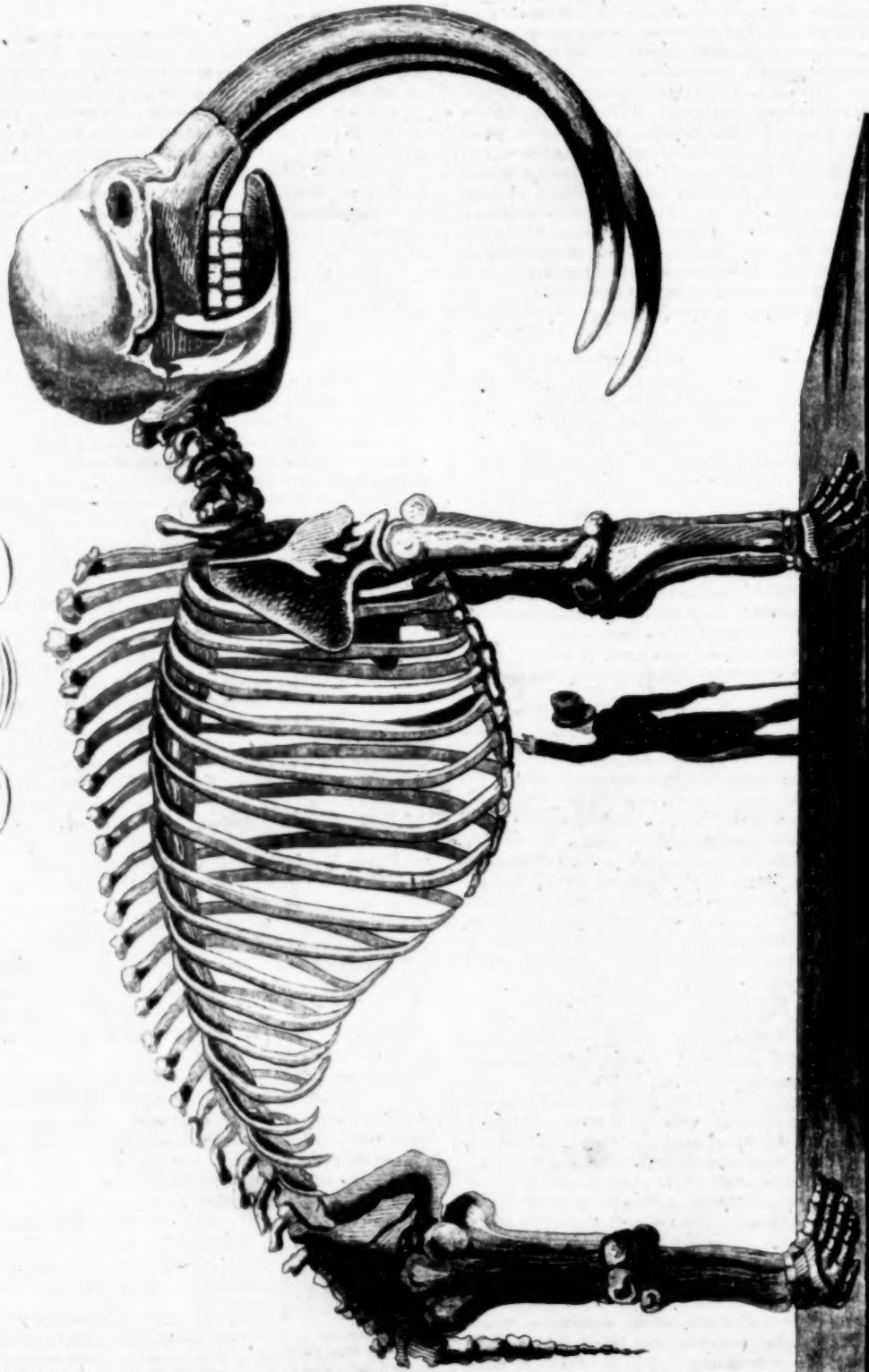
'Beautiful as this region is, and cleared and possessing, in all probability, a fine climate, (certainly a cool climate,) like the similar heights between Maturatta and fort M'Donald, it is quite deserted by man. It is the dominion, entirely, of wild animals; and, in an especial manner, of the elephant, of whom we saw innumerable traces; indeed, judging from the great quantity of the dung of this animal which was scattered over the ground, it must abound here more than in any other part of the island. Reasoning *a priori*, would have led to a different conclusion; and, at first, it appears not a little singular, that the most elevated and coldest tract of Ceylon, where the average temperature of the air is, probably, below 60°, should be the favourite haunt of an animal that is supposed to be particularly fond of warmth. He is probably attracted to this place by the charms of good pasture, and of a quiet peaceable life, out of the way of being annoyed by man. In respect to cold, I suspect he is much less delicate than is commonly imagined, and that he is capable of bearing with impunity considerable vicissitudes, and a pretty extensive range of temperature; and this seems to be established by the circumstance of elephants being numerous in some parts of Southern Africa, where ice occasionally forms, and where the climate is certainly colder than on the Neuraelyia-pattan. The importance which I attach to this fact is in its geological bearing. It tends apparently to diminish the marvel of the occurrence of the bones of elephants in the alluvial deposits of temperate climates, and seems to render it far from improbable that the animals to which they belonged lived in the countries where their remains are now found; and, the arctic species, of which one specimen has been discovered included and preserved in ice, in Siberia, may, perhaps, entitle the same explanation to be extended to the bones of elephants found in high latitudes.'

* According to others, it is derived from *behemoth*, mentioned in the book of Job; or *mehemoth*, an epithet which the Arabs commonly add to the word Elephant, to designate one which is very large. See Cuvier *Ann. du Mus.* vol. 8, p. 46.



Plate LXX.

*Skeleton of the Giant Armuto,
in the Museum at Philadelphia,
1822*



Engraved for the Cabinet Journal.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—521—

Reduction of the Indian Debt.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is scarcely less vexatious to see public honour injuriously assailed from without, than to see it compromised from within. There is in patriotic feeling, primarily, no doubt a desire for the good of one's country; but there is also a jealousy, tender of the honour of its Government, which becomes indignant when its conduct is misrepresented.

I have been led to these reflections by the perusal of a pamphlet on the reduction of the Indian debt. It appears to have been written when the Court of Directors published the method by which they proposed to carry this measure into effect, and professes to be the work of a Proprietor, who declares himself to be also a disinterested man. A Proprietor of India Stock he may be; but a disinterested man he certainly is not.

At first I thought of exposing the mischievous cavils of this Proprietor, and shewing that the proceedings of the local authorities, by which they anticipated the wishes of the Court of Directors, were conducted with a gratuitous and honourable consideration for those who could not fail to be materially inconvenienced by a step in itself perfectly correct and equitable. But I recollected that these were too well-known to the Indian Public to require comment, and that a downright falsehood was better treated by a downright contradiction than by argument.

He calls the discharge of the Loans a breach of PUBLIC FAITH. This is a most serious accusation, and every man with a spark of public feeling must wish to be on the Jury which should try it. Nor will it give any trouble, for there is the bond granted by the PUBLIC DEBTOR to the PUBLIC CREDITOR, and its terms have been fulfilled; a verdict of acquittal must be pronounced, and accompanied with censure on this interested calumniator.

The Government would have sadly compromised its credit if it had failed to do what it has done; if it had sacrificed its duty to the Public to meet the convenience of its stock-holders. The interest of the debt is part, a large part, of the expenditure, and that is levied by taxes on the most (particularly in India) poor and labouring classes,—the Agriculturists.

There has accumulated an immense capital in India; there is at present scanty employment for it, and it is consequently less productive: there is also from the same cause a diminished supply of bills for remittance, and these are consequently raised in price. From such great changes suddenly occurring, there must no doubt accrue serious and deplorable results to many; but for tens who suffer, there are hundreds who benefit. It is the natural relief by which the Commercial body in a monied country are saved in times of Commercial depression. They do little, but they do it on easier terms.

Commerce is now below the standard to which the wants of distant countries are capable of carrying it, and it will find its level. Had this depression been unaccompanied by a simultaneous depression in the value of capital, it would have shewn that the country had been trading on a fictitious credit, unsupported by any legitimate basis. We now know that India possesses a real capital, and only hope that it may speedily be called into action.

In the mean time the character of the British Government is unimpeachable for the reduction of its debt. Would that it were as free from censure on all its measures! its Taxes on Justice imperfectly administered; its Monopolies; its Trading; and all the points of its joint-stock origin.

February 1822.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | H. | M. |
|---------------|----|----|
| Morning | 1 | 47 |
| Evening | 2 | 12 |

Moon's Age. 29 Days.

Ricardo versus Malthus.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

IN YOUR JOURNAL of the 12th instant, there is a cleverish Letter on Political Economy, signed COMES, taken from the MORNING CHRONICLE. COMES says, *Malthus is wrong, and Ricardo is wrong, and I (COMES) am right.* I (your humble servant) say, that *Malthus is wrong, and Comes is wrong, and Ricardo is right*: and if any of your readers will take the trouble to turn to the Asiatic Sheet of the JOURNAL for March 28, 1821, they will see that COMES has never plunged into Ricardo, but only "played at ducks and drakes" on his surface.

Says COMES, "And on the other hand Mr. Ricardo is certainly wrong in stating that *production ensures demand*, if we are to understand the words in their ordinary and literal signification!" by which COMES means, *if we are to understand an implied denial of the possibility of a temporary glut!* But Mr. Ricardo has no where expressed himself so unfortunately as to give the least excuse for such a construction; and Mr. COMES's "ordinary and literal signification," is the most extraordinary and extra-literal that can be imagined. The proposition that *production ensures demand*, is perfectly just and true, *if we understand the words in their ordinary and literal signification.* It is a mere short way of of stating that population encreases in proportion to the encrease of the means of subsistence. To imagine a pyramid of cabbages which there would be neither desire nor power to consume, is merely beating the air. It is nevertheless true that consumers will never think that cabbages are too cheap; and it is the interest of producers to grow as many at as little cost as possible.

When COMES says, "In the countries where the precious metals are found in abundance, they are proportionably undervalued by the natives; and the richest beds of ore remained for ages unheeded and unappropriated, till other causes than those of mere *production* gave them a new and unlooked-for value," he gives no illustration of a case of *glut*, and perverts the language of Political Economy in attempting to controvert a proposition which Ricardo, at least, has never maintained, (namely, that there cannot be a temporary glut!) The precious metals and ores are not undervalued in any country nor at any time. They everywhere and at all times bear a value in proportion to their *known utility* and to the labour employed in procuring them. COMES says that *production* does not always ensure demand, because ores "unheeded and unappropriated" (and therefore *not produced* by human labour) are not in demand! He gives the unpenetrated forests of America as another instance of *production* not insuring demand; but if the "patient though almost despairing adventurer" could actually *produce* his timber in the markets where it would be *useful*, he would find that demand would keep pace with his supply. His next illustration is taken from a supposed abundance (or "mere production" as he calls it) of stockings; but whether he means to deny, that such abundance would ensure an encrease of consumption both by living men and women and by babes unborn, (but who may be *produced*.) I know not. His next illustration is drawn from coffins. Now men use no more *choice* in going out of the world than in coming into it. But there is not the least doubt that a cheaper supply of coffins (from improved machinery and reduced taxation) would contribute not to "induce a thousand individuals to die," but to *pair off* so as to encrease and multiply the future demand both for cradles and coffins.

February 15, 1822.

PHILO-RICARDO.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----|---|---|-----|-----|---------|
| Spanish Dollars, | Sicca Rupees | 206 | 0 | a | 206 | 8 | per 100 |
| Doubleons, | | 31 | 0 | a | 31 | 8 | each |
| Joes, or Pezas, | | 17 | 4 | a | 17 | 5 | each |
| Dutch Ducats, | | 4 | 4 | a | 4 | 12 | each |
| Louis D'Ors, | | 8 | 4 | a | 8 | 8 | each |
| Silver 5 Franc pieces, | | 191 | 4 | a | 191 | 8 | per 100 |
| Star Pagodas, | | 3 | 6 | a | 3 | 7.6 | each |
| Sovereigns, | | 10 | 8 | a | 10 | 12 | |
| Bank of England Notes, | | 10 | 8 | a | 11 | 0 | |

Delayed Correspondence.

We have long been considerably in arrear with our Correspondence, which has uniformly poured in upon us faster than we could possibly give it publication; and after putting forth apology after apology to our Contributors, for the delays that were inevitable, we find ourselves reduced at last to the necessity of abridging their Communications, or of withholding them from the Public altogether. As of two evils we must choose the least, we prefer giving the substance of those Letters which our space is too much occupied to admit at full length, in the hope that by this means we shall best perform our duty to our Correspondents and the Public.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

AN AMATEUR complains that the Public Papers have for sometime past teemed with the bickering of the Musical Professors; and then, adverting to the Theatre as presenting a more promising fund of entertainment, desires to learn to what cause we are to attribute the present dilatoriness in getting up performances at Chowringhee? We have a Gentleman (he says) who if he would only gratify the Audience by his vocal powers would draw hundreds to the Theatre. The rest of the Amateurs would probably join under his able guidance in Glees, Quartettes, &c. in Musical Pieces. No visible reason exists why Theatricals should not be immediately resumed. Two light Farces, the last Musical, would probably yield 2,000 rupees at least; though even less than that sum would be a welcome receipt, rather than the Theatre should be involved in debt, or the Public be deprived altogether of this most delightful Entertainment.

The Performers (he observes) have no reason to dread the dismaying spectre (an audience of Twenty!) that frightened KEAN at Boston; since the Proprietors are nearly two hundred in number, and there are besides many of their friends to patronise it. To his certain knowledge, (he asserts,) since the first establishment of the Theatre, the receipts have never on any occasion been less than 1,000 Rupees, even when stale Pieces were acted. But if the Tragedy of BRUTUS, the last performance of which has been the subject of so much just admiration, were to be repeated, now that its uncommon merits are generally known, all who might have been precluded from seeing it on the former occasion, would crowd the Theatre on the next.

It is customary at home when a Play goes off well to advertise it immediately for repetition by *particular desire*. This (he continues) has never once occurred at Chowringhee; but he states with confidence that 500 persons at least "particularly desire" the repetition of BRUTUS, as a special favor. The Lovers of the Drama (he concludes) might be gratified with occasional Musical Performances, at least once a month, with such a promising Band and able Leader, and above all with a full Corps of excellent Amateur Performers, whether in Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, or Pantomime.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

A Correspondent, under the signature of PYPAUL, makes some observations regarding the improvement of European Soldiers in India, a subject on which some hints were promised not long ago in this Paper from another hand. It is distressing (he observes) to those in command of European Corps to see their men in a constant state of inebriety. But there is a circumstance, which may not perhaps be generally known, that accounts for this conduct. The Soldier on his first landing, is drilled into dram-drinking with as much system as he is taught the military step or manual exercise. The Recruit on the day he is landed or the day after, receives three days' provisions, in which are included either three or six drams of Arrack in its pure state. Unaccustomed to swallow spirits (a fact which many may be disposed to doubt) he has no relish for this beverage; but the "old hands" who, as the phrase is, *have been too wicked to die*, by the united force of ridicule and example, induce him reluctantly to swallow the first draught of what becomes in due time his pleasure and his poison.

Each Soldier is allowed by Government one dram a day during the monsoon, when in garrison quarters; and two drams daily at all seasons when in the field; and a European female receives half the allowance of a man. Some Corps still retain the good old custom of mixing one dram of water to every dram of Arrack, and the Soldier is obliged to drink it at the tub; but in other Corps, where popularity is courted, the men are allowed to carry it away in a raw state. Thus is the Soldier gradually initiated into the deplorable habit of drinking, and he generally soon ends his unhappy career in death, or survives a helpless, debilitated, miserable being.

Who have not witnessed the scenes of brutal intoxication (he asks) publicly licensed, and indeed encouraged, to induce the men to re-enlist, when any of his Majesty's Corps are disbanded or ordered to England? May we yet live (he hopes) to see practices abolished that are fraught with so much mischief; and European soldiers rise to be admired for their temperance and steadiness as well as for their bravery.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A LANDLORD writing from the Upper Provinces puts the following Query: "When a Dwelling House or Bungalow in India, rented by the month or six weeks, happens to be burnt (accidentally, from being struck by lightning or catching fire from the neighbouring Bungalow, or unaccountably, or by the carelessness of a servant or of stranger visitor, &c.) whether is the Landlord or the Tenant to suffer the loss, supposing no previous stipulation existed between them?"

Samuel Sobersides.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Although every man who presumes to offer his opinions or cogitations to the Public in print, should be prepared to encounter opponents, we often find authors of celebrity greatly discomposed by opposition, and vexed and enraged to a high degree at a satirical castigation, even if there be little or no wit mixed up in it. My present motive in addressing you, is to let one of my opponents who signs himself "MAYPOLE" in the HURKARU of (I think,) the 27th December, know, that I have read over all his witty gibes and categories, severe as they are, with as much composure and freedom from vexation or anger, as a Judge would read over an Indictment, or an Apothecary a prescription; and that he may rest assured, however unskilled I am in the art of turning periods and book-making, I am not to be laughed or sneered out of my intention to turn Author; so as to be able to say in a Book, what it might be made a crime to say in a Newspaper concerning men and things in British India.

Common sense is easily expressed; and if the matter expressed be found just, interesting, and of a useful tendency, the Public will not quarrel with a QUY-HY Author for his style of writing it. Novelty is the first attraction in all new books; and my book when it comes out upon Indian Politics, will have this much novelty to recommend it, that it will not be a volume of panygeric upon ourselves.

The Wit to whom I allude, as having given me what he no doubt considers "a good setting down," has had the sagacity to discover that I am a King's Officer; and I doubt not he could prove it plainly by an equation in Algebra. He lays it down also as a lemma to another proposition, which I defy him to prove, that "I fled from Calcutta," as if I feared to face such adversaries as himself.

I would recommend him, by all means, to go on writing. The HURKARU has plenty of room for his Epistles; and write what he will, he may rest assured of never being persecuted or prosecuted by

SAMUEL SOBERSIDES,

In Bhunderbuss Forest,
January 1822.

Marching South.

Appeal to the Benevolent.

à Monsieur l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta.

MONSIEUR,

On prend si souvent la voie de votre excellent JOURNAL, pour faire des appels à la bienfaisance publique, que vous voudrez bien m'excuser si je réclame la même faveur, en vous priant de publier l'article suivant :

F. Fairié, âgé de 71 ans, et depuis 1776 au Bengale où il exerçait l'honorable profession de médecin, fut obligé d'y renoncer en 1809, par suite de son âge et de ses infirmités, au moment où des malheureuses spéculations venaient de lui ravir le modique fruit de ses travaux.

Ce double titre à l'intérêt des hommes bienfaisants se trouve accompagné d'un troisième, encore plus recommandable, puisqu'il honore autant Mr. Fairié que sa misère doit le faire plaindre.

Ce fut lui qui le premier perfectionna en 1777 la culture et la manipulation alors grossières des Indigofera de l'Inde. Ce fut lui qui construisit la première manufacture Européenne, encore existant auprès de Chandernagor, sous le nom de Campocour; et c'est à son zèle éclairé, ainsi qu'à ses soins laborieux que le Commerce doit aujourd'hui l'un de ses plus précieux alimens.

Condanné dès l'année 1812 à la plus affreuse indigence, la Compagnie Anglaise voulut bien lui accorder la somme de 60 Roupies par mois; mais l'Administration Française réduisit ce traitement à 15 Roupies; et depuis 1814 cet infortuné vieillard, accablé de maux incurables, ne subsiste que par les secours de quelques hommes généreux.

Il en est beaucoup au Bengale, Monsieur l'Éditeur, aux quels il suffit de signaler le malheur pour qu'ils s'empressent à le soulager; et je me persuade que ces personnes respectables vous sauront gré de leur fournir l'occasion de répandre quelque nouveau bienfait.

Chandernagor, le 15 }
Février, 1822. }

UN DE VOS ABONNES.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Appeals are so often made through your excellent Journal to the benevolence of the Public, that you will kindly excuse me when I beg the same favor in requesting you to publish the following article.

F. FAIRIÉ, aged 71 years, has been living since 1776, in Bengal, where he once exercised the respectable profession of a physician, which he was obliged to give up in 1809, in consequence of his age and his infirmities, at a time when unfortunate speculations deprived him of the moderate fruit of his labours.

This double claim upon the attention of benevolent individuals is accompanied by a third, still more powerful, since it is as honorable to M. FAIRIÉ as his misery renders him pitiable. It was he who first brought to perfection the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, which was till then very rude in India. It was he who erected the first European Factory still existing near Chandernagore, under the name of Campocour; and it is to his enlightened zeal as well as to his laborious exertions that Trade at this day owes one of its most precious aliments.

Condanné since the year 1812 to the most abject poverty, the English Company was willing to allow him the sum of 60 rupees a month; but the French Administration reduced his maintenance to 15 rupees; and since 1814 this unfortunate old man, weighed down with incurable evils, subsists solely by the assistance of some few generous individuals.

There are many in Bengal, Mr. Editor, to whom you have only to point out misfortune and they hasten to relieve it; and I persuade myself that these worthy persons will be thankful to you for affording to them an opportunity of performing some new act of benevolence.

Chandernagore, }
Feb. 15, 1822. }

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTE.

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Individual named above, will be received at the Office of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL

Sultan of Palembang.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Observing in your Paper of the 6th instant, the opinion of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, that the capture of Palembang was to be considered as growing out of the ATTACHMENT of its SOVEREIGN to the "Dutch form of Government," I wish to inquire of such of your Readers as may have happened, at the time of those hostilities, to have been either in Java or Sumatra,—whether that war did not proceed from the Sultan of Palembang having put to death certain Dutch, at the period we were at war with that nation; and as he professed out of hatred to the Dutch, and in order to evince his regard and attachment to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

February 13, 1822.

PHILOLETHES.

P. S.—The same Sultan has since been dethroned by the Dutch, and is at present sentenced, so the Newspapers say, to confinement in a dungeon for life.

Dr. Watson's Liberality.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

In subjoining for publication the learned and Philanthropic Bishop Watson's Reply to the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan who had solicited his Lordship's Parliamentary support to procure a Hierarchical Establishment for India, I cannot forego the utterance of my humble though ardent admiration of the magnanimous liberality it bespeaks. Considering the vast personal interests it surrenders, no tribute of love and applause can exceed the Bishop's greatness of soul, his substantial benevolence, and his enlightened justice, in avowing thus unequivocally his solicitude for the conciliation of religious animosities, which ever must obtain so long as one sect are made forcibly to support the Teachers of another.

Copy of the Reply made by Dr. Watson late Bishop of Landaff to Doctor Claudius Buchanan.

"If my voice in future can be of any weight with the King's Ministers, I shall be most ready to exert myself in forwarding any prudent measure for promoting a liberal Ecclesiastical Establishment in British India: It is not without consideration that I say a liberal Establishment, because I heartily wish that every Christian should be at liberty to worship God according to his conscience, and be assisted therein by a Teacher, at the Public Expence of his own "Persuasion."

LIBERALITAS.

Fire in Amrattollah-Street.

On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, a very destructive Fire broke out among a cluster of mat huts standing on a spot of ground not far from the Greek Chapel. It originated, no one can say how, in one of these huts, and was quickly communicated to the rest; and after sometime, a breeze springing up, it began to rage most furiously. Notice having been sent to the Magistrates to dispatch Fire Engines to the spot, four soon came, and every exertion was made by the persons to put a stop to the progress of the devouring element by working the Engines, and at the same time pulling down the choppers of the adjacent houses in order to insulate it. Notwithstanding this, nearly one hundred huts were burnt down, which however bear no proportion to the number that would have shared the same fate had it not been for the presence of the Fire Engines and the exertions of those present. The Fire was with great a difficulty prevented from changing its direction, and passing from the place where it was into another Compound, just under a range of buildings among which is the Greek Chapel; all these were in imminent danger. About half after five the Fire was got under, but not entirely extinguished till near midnight, and the Engines continued there till that time. The consequences of this accident are a scene of misery beyond description: men, women, and children homeless; their property mostly reduced to ashes, and the wrecks saved from the flames and strewed about at the mercy of the vagrants who are commonly strolling about in great numbers on such occasions.

Sensible Echo.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I leave you to judge whether from the wit of the accompanying, it is not deserving a corner in your Paper. I am only sorry I am not able to give you the Author's name; I suppose it is unnecessary to inform you that it is Baonaparte conversing with an Echo which echos the last syllable or word of the question. A Translation would extinguish all the wit.

February 13, 1822.

A FRIEND,

Je suis seul dans ce lieu, personne ne m'écoute—Ecoute!
Marbleu! qui me répond? qui est avec moi—Moi!
Ah! j'entend c'est l'Echo qui rendit à ma demand—Demand!
Sais tu si Londres résistera?—Résistera!
Si Vienne et d'autres cours m'opposeront toujours?—Toujours!
Ah ciel! que dois-je entendre après tant de malheurs?—Malheurs!
Je serais donc réduis après tant de haut faits?—Faits!
Parmi ces embarras, que devrais-je entreprendre?—Rendre!
Rendre ce que j'ai acquis par des exploits inouï?—Oui!
Et quel sera le fruit de tant de soins et de pains?—Pains!
Enfin que deviendront mon peuple malheureuse?—Heureuse!
Que serai-je alors moi qui me erois immortel?—Mortel!
L'univers n'est il pas remplis de mon nom?—Non!
Autrefois ma renommé seul inspirait la terreur—Erreur!
Triste Echo! Laisse moi, je m'enrage, je meurs—Meurs!!

Generous Proposal.

To the Lively and Lovely Anna Maria Dmova.

DEAREST ANNA,

I love you, with all my soul; I love your country; I love your spirit; and will marry you to-morrow. But I am not your young black-eyed Admirer, ANNA. I have been so ill used by these, Jailors, I would call them, of the lovely Fair,—that I had resolved to die a Bachelor, till roused from my disappointment by reading your animated appeal. Nothing could rejoice me more than to out-wit your old Aunt; and I will lay a plot that shall not fail to unite you to your Radical Lover (if I may not have the delight of espousing you myself), at some out of the way place: Chinsurah, Serampore, or elsewhere; for there are many other places equally eligible, where the consent of certain folks will not be required. We can correspond, you know, by the Lion's Mouth of our dear and useful Editor, and settle all preliminaries. Do not refuse my proposals; for I am ready to be either Principal or Accessary in any scheme that has Marriage in view.

I must frankly confess to you, dearest ANNA, that I have been *jwaubed* five times within as many months, not by the beloved objects themselves, but by these old Aunts, Mothers, or Duennas; and this too, when the advantage of rank and family were all on my side.

With one, the objection was my being something in debt, though my prospects were excellent, and attainable in a few years; and it was in vain I urged that my wife must then participate in them. Not even the certainty of rank and wealth could move the obdurate Old One. The Guardians of another Fair repulsed me, because I positively refused to purchase and keep a carriage, which would only have increased my debt. The Parents of the third lovely Girl I fell in love with, shut their doors on me, because I would not enter upon the proper measures, to ensure a settlement of all I might die possessed of (and they knew I had fine expectations), to the prejudice of my young unmarried Sisters. The Friends of a fourth Divine Creature would have none but a Civilian, and a settlement of half a lakh. But the whole Family of my fifth Beloved were outrageous at my impudence, as they were pleased to signify, for proposing, when they discovered that I had already given a proof of my *penchant* for the Fair, in a little daughter. Surely this was the silliest reason in the world.

Now, my good ANNA MARIA, I have had my revenge on three of these MARPLOTS, by assisting to run away with and marry their Charges to more fortunate Lovers; and I seriously advise you to accept my agency, and make a run-away match of it, too; having first assured yourself of the sound principles, good sense, and sincere and disinterested affection of your Intended;—qualities which will ensure you that which is our "being's end and aim" HAPPINESS, and which neither rank nor wealth can procure. Accept me, my dear Anna, as

Your Friend or Lover, as you choose.

Barrackpore, Sunday,

February 17, 1822.

AMATOR.

Heloise to Abelard.

On accidentally receiving his Letter which was intended for an unhappy Friend, and in which ABELARD pathetically related the misfortunes of his life, with a view of making his Friend more contented with his wilder lot.

Swift to my lips the well known seal was prest—
As swiftly rose each passion of my breast;
At thought of thee each grief-worn impulse glowed—
At thought of thee my tearful eyes o'erflowed;
Could I forget thee? Oh! the hope were vain!
Once source of joy, now partner of my pain!
Still must I bear with life the poisoned thorn
Of love imbibed, and of grief forlorn.
Dear, much-loved ABELARD! of lofty soul!
What woes can bend thee, or what fears control?
O! formed for all this world deems good or great,
How dark thy day hath been—how mourned thy fate!
To thee the Sage hath raised a wondering eye
With prying search and emulation high—
For thee the Minstrel weaves a deathless crown,
The Hero yields his laurel and renown:—
For whether toiling up the steep of Fame
Thou greatly darest for a trophied name,
Or softer paths thy pensive mind explore
The maze of science, or of classic lore,
Or themes of moral worth,—to thee belong
The Sage's wisdom, or the Poet's song;
Alike thy fame shall glowing breaths inspire,
The good to praise thee, and the great admire.
What time with soothing words of tenderest love
Thy friendship strove a healing balm to prove,
With sympathetic grief and generous care
Call'd forth your own, to soothe a friend's despair,
You little deemed your HELOISE's eye
Would wet the tale of woe and cruelty;
You little deemed that friendship's voice could prove
The source of HELOISE's grief and love.
But ah! thy words such fatal warmth impart
Renew my love, and sadden all my heart;
While memory brings each wilder grief to view,
Probes every wound and bids it bleed anew,
Imagination holds her murky sway
In sullen clouds that darken all the day—
Ev'n now, methinks, in awful horror dight
She paints a scene that dims the aching sight,
A murderous Uncle, and his hellish crew,
The fiend that ordered, and the wretch that slew;—
Ah yes! I see him smiling through the gloom
And eager wait the blow that seals thy doom.
And the dark wretch with eyes that fiercely roll
Infernal light that let out all his soul,
His glittering brand above thy victim-form,
Thy limbs to mangle, and each grace deform;
But ah! I can no more:—
My rage, my grief, my pangs, my shame restrain.
Rend the lorn heart, and rack the maddening brain—

February, 1822.

NOSDRAHCIR.

Davy's Account of Ceylon.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Since writing my last letter, I have seen *An Account of the Interior of Ceylon, and of its Inhabitants; with Travels in that Island.* By JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S., 1821; an expensive Quarto Volume, adorned with plates, coloured and uncoloured; and chiefly occupied with details on the superstitions, customs, literature, and arts of the Singalese. I shall select such extracts as will be more interesting to the general reader, and have some bearing on corresponding topics in this country.

In relation to climate, the last subject that requires consideration, is its salubrity.* In an island of the extent of Ceylon, the local circumstances of different parts of which vary so greatly, it would be unreasonable to expect that one uniform character of wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of air should be generally applicable. Where a scale, to express different degrees of salubrity of air, constructed, almost the whole of it might be exemplified in Ceylon. Nearly the extreme degrees of atmospheric salubrity are enjoyed on the south-west coast, and on the loftier grounds of the Interior: nearly the extremes of insalubrity are left in the low wooded country, between the mountains and the sea, in all directions, excepting towards the south-west coast; and the middle degrees are experienced in the lower mountains and hilly districts of the Interior, and on the northern and eastern shores of the island. This division is the result of some experience, and is pretty accurate. To account for each peculiarity in a satisfactory manner, in the present state of our knowledge, is hardly possible, and yet it is right to attempt it. It is not surprising that the south-west shore of the island, and the loftier mountainous districts, should be the most wholesome parts of Ceylon. That shore, great part of the year, is ventilated by the south-west wind, fresh and pure from the ocean; and it is refreshed by the frequent fall of showers. Along its whole extent, it is more or less cultivated, and agreeably shaded by magnificent cocoa-nut groves, and various fruit-trees. These, perhaps, are the chief circumstances that conduce to its salubrity. Respecting the good effect of the wind from the sea, there can be no doubt; and, almost as little can be entertained respecting the ameliorating effect of cultivation, and the benefit derived from the shade of cultivated trees. Unfortunate would it be for the island, were the notions of a noble traveller on this subject correct, or were his suggestions, founded on these notions, carried into execution, who, supposing cocoa-nut trees to be injurious to the air, has recommended the destruction of those fine groves in the neighbourhood of Galle, with the idea of improving the wholesomeness of a place already remarkably wholesome. It was from notions similar to this, not long after we had possession of Trincomalie, that the majority of the cocoa-nut trees at that place were cut down, to the great detriment of the inhabitants, and to the deterioration rather than the improvement of the air. It is well established, and ought never to be forgotten, that it is not shade that is prejudicial in a hot climate; that it is not vigorous, healthy vegetation that is noxious; but the accumulation of dead vegetable matter and its putrefaction; and, that whilst every means are taken to prevent the latter, too much encouragement cannot be given to promote the former. A variety of circumstances conduces to the salubrity of the mountainous districts; the principal circumstances in Ceylon seem to be the frequent occurrence of showers, tending to wash the decaying remains of vegetables to lower levels; the cooler air, that at the same time invigorates the animal frame, and retards vegetable putrefaction, and the frequent thunder-storms, which, while they agitate, seem to purify the atmosphere. The precise cause of the extreme unhealthiness of the low wooded parts of the country, that have not the benefit of a sea-breeze and of cultivation, is still obscure. Whatever it may be in Ceylon, it appears to be contained in the air or wind from low cultivated country covered with wood. It appears too, to be connected with great dryness of the air, being most active during the longest droughts, and generally disappearing with the commencement of the rainy season; and this so regularly and generally, that, knowing the season that is sickly in any part of the low country, you need not enquire if it be dry, or vice versa. The probability is, that the cause in question is some effluvia produced

* I use this term in its popular sense, and chiefly in relation to absence of miasmata, or the causes of endemic fever.

† Though this state of the air may retard the decay of vegetable matter on the surface of the ground, it may have a contrary effect on that beneath the surface; and that it will occasion an increased exhalation there can be no doubt. The quantity of exhalation that takes place from the low flat grounds during the dry season must be immense. The foliage in general continuing green during the longest droughts is a satisfactory proof that there must be a stock of moisture below equal to the great demand on it.

by the decomposition of vegetable matter, but of what nature yet remains to be investigated. I have examined the air disengaged from stagnant pools in the Interior, and from the mud of rice-fields under water, in a state of preparation to receive the grain: I have found them both alike, and similar to the air of our marshes,—a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, a little carbonic acid, and a little common air. To suppose carburetted hydrogen to be the cause of unwholesomeness of air, is far from probable, and indeed is highly improbable, when we reflect, that it is breathed occasionally with impunity in our laboratories in quantities much less minute, than it can be imagined to exist in the atmosphere of the most unhealthy climate. Generally speaking, the lower mountainous and hilly districts, and the eastern and northern shores of the island, that experience the middle degrees of salubrity of air, are so situated as to participate, at different seasons, of the circumstances conducive to the extremes of healthiness and unhealthiness, which alone will serve to account tolerably for their peculiarities: Thus Trincomalie, (and very many other places might be mentioned,) is never very sickly whilst the north-east monsoon prevails; is never so, till the south-west wind reaches it from the opposite shore of the island, after having passed over a great extent of low, wooded, and very unwholesome country. But, there are instances of occasional insalubrity of air, that cannot be thus explained; and instances too, unfortunately of common occurrence especially in the Kandyan country. Particular spots and districts, that have been remarkably healthy for years, have suddenly changed their character, and passed from the extreme of salubrity to that of insalubrity. They have remained some time in this state, and have gradually returned to their former condition. These changes of climate in Ceylon often take place, like similar changes in this country, in the time of Sydenham, without any cause being apparent. I have known a little district of the Interior, that for years was the envy of the adjoining country, on account of its healthiness, suddenly desolated by endemic fever, whilst the weather, season, and every other appreciable circumstance seemed to promise a continuance of that healthiness that had unaccountably disappeared. Though we may never be able to account for these changes, it is of high importance, that they are known and studied, and their character investigated. It may be found, that they have regular periods of return;—circumstances may be observed to indicate their return. Any discovery of this kind (not to allude to others that probably may be made) would be of incalculable benefit; allowing time to prepare to resist the attack of disease; or, what would be more prudent, to avoid the danger by removal to a healthy district.—pp. 73-77.

The following is a singular picture of *Judicial Proceedings*:—

Though acts of assault and violence are rarely heard of amongst the Singalese, they are a very litigious people; which perhaps arises rather from external circumstances than innate disposition. The circumstances that may be pointed out as naturally tending to promote litigation were, the former corrupt administration of the laws, the frequent changes of officers, the liberty of re-ewing trials almost indefinitely, and the privilege of appeal from one court to another.

In an ordinary dispute about land, which was the most common subject of litigation, the disputants usually commenced with referring it to be settled by the arbitration of their neighbours [i. e. *punchaet*]: if dissatisfied with the decision given, they might apply to the Korawl, and from the Korawl to the Mohottala, and from him to the Dissave: if still dissatisfied, they might apply to the Adikar, or even to the King: or, if unable for want of means to prosecute the suit, they might lie by and recruit, and wait the appointment of new officers, who would not hesitate, if well bribed, to reverse the sentence of their predecessors.

In difficult cases recourse was allowed to be had to trial by ordeal, which was practised in two different ways.—pp. 182-3.

On the subject of *Land-tenures* we have only the following brief statement:—

The tenures of land amongst the Singalese were easy and favourable to agriculture. The king, it has been already remarked, was considered the sole proprietor of the soil; all the natives acknowledged this to have been the fact, and say he derived his title from the first king who conquered the island, and expelled the demons by whom he found it inhabited. All forests and *chenas** were considered royal domains, and could not be cut down or cultivated without express permission. To cultivate a *chena*, it was necessary to ask leave of the king, through one of his ministers. The cultivator was at liberty to improve it and convert it into paddy or rice ground. To secure this possession, he obtained a *sannas* or deed of gift from the king. During the

* Ground overgrown with underwood, fit, when cleared, to bear crops not requiring irrigation, is commonly called *Chenas*, in Ceylon.

† The modern *sannas* is generally of copper, and occasionally of silver gilt; some very old ones were of stone; there is one now extant, by which a large property is held, of this primitive material, on which the only inscription is *Sree*, the royal signature.

life of the first cultivator, no duty was paid for the reclaimed land. He was at liberty to sell it or give it away, without asking permission, except he wished to make a present of it to a Wiharé:—in this instance it was usual to petition the king in the following manner: "I am desirous of making this present to the Wiharé for my good, and I pray Your Majesty will permit me, as it is equally for your good." The reason of this petition being necessary is obvious; land granted to a temple being lost to the king, temple-lands paying no dues. If the original cultivator died intestate, or was guilty of rebellion, the land returned to the king. The king could dispose of this land in three different ways; he might give it to a Wiharé, when it would be exempted from all dues and services; or, he might bestow it on a favourite, or a deserving officer, as a reward, to be held at the royal pleasure, exempt from duties; or, he might give the land to an indifferent person, without any exemption. In the latter instance, if the individual held it for thirty years, he would be entitled to retain it and dispose of it, as if he were the original cultivator; in confirmation of which the Kandians have a saying,—“That the devil himself may call a thing his own, that he has had possession of thirty years.”

All tenures of land amongst the Singalese were similar to the preceding, and as far as I could ascertain, had nothing of a feudal nature: a great proprietor, indeed, might give land to individuals for certain services, to be held whilst those services were performed; but the individuals were not bound to the soil, owed no allegiance to the proprietor and might quit his service when they pleased.—pp. 185-87.

The following, however, is more important:—

On the 21st of November, 1818, a new constitution, or, rather, a modification of the former convention, was given by His Excellency the Governor to the people of the Interior; the principal articles of which were the following:—1st, relating to the revenue; that all personal services, excepting those required for making and repairing roads and bridges, were to be abolished, and that all taxes were to merge in one,—a tax of one-tenth of the produce of the paddy-lands: 2d, relating to the administration of justice, which, throughout the country, was to be conducted by the Board of Commissioners in Kandy, and by the agents of government in the provinces, aided by the Dissaves, subordinate to our civil servants, and remunerated, not as before, by contributions of the people, but fixed salaries: These were great and important alterations; and our government still reserved to itself the power of making such far. ther changes, from time to time, as circumstances might seem to require.

It is in this change of system, that a prospect opens of amends in future, for the immediate evils and misfortunes, the result of the rebellion. Whilst the old system lasted, whilst our hands were tied by the articles of the convention, and the chief were the rulers of the country, we had little power to do good. The chain of custom, fixed for centuries, preventing all progress, and keeping the people stationary, is now happily broken; the Interior is now in the same political state as the maritime provinces; and we shall have much to answer for, both politically and morally, if we do not exert ourselves, and, availing ourselves of the capacity, ameliorate the condition of the people, and improve the state of the country. By attending to the education of the rising generation, much may be done for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and of Christian principles, amongst the people; and, by encouraging agriculture and horticulture, the Interior may be made the granary and garden of the island, productive of grain equal to the wants of the whole population of Ceylon and of cinnamon and coffee to almost any extent; and thus, from being a source of expense and loss, it may be changed into one of profit and wealth to the island in general, and to the British government. If these sanguine anticipations be now realised, the natives may well rue the day we crossed their mountains, and deplore the time when their old system of government was overturned. I will hope better things, and that, as we nobly commenced with dethroning a tyrant, so we shall continue to be the benefactors of the country.

The following is Dr. Davy's estimate of the character of the Singalese:

Respecting the degree of civilization of the Singalese, and their moral character, I know from experience that a variety of opinions is entertained, by individuals who have been a good deal amongst them, though not in circumstances, perhaps, generally favourable for forming correct conclusions on such difficult subjects. In candour, I must premise, that my opinion is more favourable than that which is more commonly adopted; and, such as it is, it had been formed, I trust, in a dispassi-

* The Buddhists suppose that by making an offering to a Wiharé, they will benefit themselves in a future life. They imagine also, that thus can divide the benefit with another, or even give it away entirely: thus more than once a courteous priest, on meeting me, has said, “I have just made an offering of flowers to Boodhoo, and may you partake of, or reap the advantage it may confer.”

† Vide Appendix, No. II. for a copy of the proclamation of Government, enacting the changes stated in the text, and many minor ones.

onate manner,—not in a moment of heat during a period of rebellion, but from all I have seen, and from the best information I could collect. In civilization, the Singalese appear to be nearly, if not quite, on a par with the Hindoos. They hardly admit of just comparison with any European nation. In courtesy and polish of manners, they are little inferior to the most refined people of the present day. In intellectual acquirements, and proficiency in arts and sciences, they are not advanced beyond the darkest period of the middle ages. Their character, I believe, on the whole, is low, tame, and undecided: with few strong lights or shades in it, with few prominent virtues or vices, it may be considered as a compound of weak moral feelings, of strong natural affections, and of moderate passions. This is a very general statement. It is intentionally so; I do not feel qualified to make one more particular and precise. If it be difficult to know one's self,—to know completely a bosom friend; how much more so is it to know a people, and pronounce on their character, and especially of such a people as the Singalese, with whom our acquaintance has been short, our intercourse slight, and our opportunities of judging extremely imperfect.—p. 291-2.

The above may be compared with *Bertolacci's*, which is equally candid but more precise.

Of the character of the Ceylonese I conceive it to be a difficult task to give a faithful delineation. They are, in general, very reserved in their address, and mild in their manners: but whether that reserve may not be the restraint imposed by suspicion; and that mildness, in some degree the consequence of a want of feeling; are questions which, notwithstanding my residence of sixteen years in their country, I will not attempt to decide. Certain it is that crimes of the deepest dye have occasionally been perpetrated among the lower castes. The conduct, however, of the better casts is principally decorous and correct. Servants taken from the latter are, for the most part, honest. A Ceylonese cannot very easily be roused to resentment and blood-hed; yet, if he be impelled, by passion or avidity to determine on violence, he cannot be diverted from his purpose by the thought or presence of those objects which, in others, by acting upon the imagination, would agitate the mind, shake it from its intent, and arrest the hand of the murderer when he had prepared to strike the blow.

The defect of feeling which they have, in some degree, in common with other Indians, secures to them great advantages in all the transactions with Europeans; and we cannot deny them a masterly address in working upon the feelings of others, while they can keep themselves entirely free from every emotion. They also know, to perfection, the art of insinuating themselves into the good opinion and favor of their superiors. Among the Modilears, this art is accounted a necessary part of their education: they are courteous and guarded in their speech; and so ready to coincide in whatever may be wished by a superior, that they actually acquire, by that means, a very decided and strong influence on his mind. Even such undertakings as they know to be beyond their reach, they will seldom decline in a direct manner, but rather trust to time and reflection to convince their master of the impossibility of accomplishing what he desires. However reluctant the different British Collectors may be to admit the assertion, I can, nevertheless, state with confidence, that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native Headmen that were immediately under command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even Governors, of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Vander Graaff, who was by all acknowledged to bear a superior character among those who have ruled Ceylon, was most grossly deceived by his first Modilear, Abesinga. This man was carrying on a false correspondence between the Governor and Pelime Talao, first Adigar of Candy, in whose name Abesinga was fabricating letters addressed to the Governor. During this correspondence, on matters of great weight, which were, naturally, never brought to a conclusion, many presents were interchanged on both sides. Those from the Governor were, as customary, always the most costly. When the expectations of Mr. Vander Graaff were raised to the highest, waiting the conclusion of a very favourable treaty, Abesinga happened to die; and, to the great surprise and mortification of the Governor, the whole of his correspondence with the Candian Minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the presents in his chest.—pp. 51-53.

With respect to Dr. Davy's assertion that they are “not advanced beyond the darkest period of the middle ages,” it involves a considerable fallacy. The Singalese are not, like the Europeans of the middle ages, in a state of *advancement*. They are in circumstances, moral and physical, altogether different; and less advantageous.

The following very interesting passage will shew that Dr. Davy did not overlook the true moral specific:—

The military post at Maturatta is remarkably situated on a little hill, a process as it were of the mountain, about 2700 feet above the level of the sea; and, as already remarked, nearly 1000 feet above the bottom of the valley, of which it commands very fine and extensive views.

Though this post is of a very humble description and rude construction,—the work of a small detachment of troops, aided only by the natives,—it is not void of interest. The officer commanding it, in the short space of eight months, has made an excellent garden, (perhaps the most productive in the island,) where he found a jungle; and has collected such a stock of cows, pigs, and poultry, as to stand in little need of supplies from a distance: his garden has the advantage of a good soil, of being well watered by a stream that turns through it, and of having a mean annual temperature probably of about 68°. It produces pease and beans, cabbages, and salad in abundance, and almost in constant succession; other vegetables that have been tried, as potatoes and onions, have also succeeded.* This is a very encouraging result. If our vegetables thrive so well here, may we not calculate with certainty on their coming to perfection 2000 feet higher;—on the fine elevated region, for instance, over which we had just passed, where the average temperature can hardly exceed 60°? May we not calculate, too, with tolerable certainty on wheat and other European grain, and on the vine and different European fruit-trees, flourishing on the same region? In confirmation, I may remark that a little wheat sown at Himbleatwellé succeeded well, though a long drought was unfavorable to its growth; and farther, that barley of good quality was nearly ripe when we passed in the garden at Fort M'Donald; and, what is a very encouraging circumstance, it sprung from native seed, brought from a royal garden in the neighbourhood, where it was introduced many years ago, and has not degenerated. And still farther, I may observe, that grapes were amongst the fruit brought to us at Dambawinne, the produce of a vine of considerable size, growing just by the Dissave's house; the bunch was large, though from a neglected tree, and though not ripe the grapes were of good size. It occurred to me, in passing, that no part of the Kandyan country, that I had yet seen, is better adapted for an English settlement than the high region alluded to: it is the sole property of government; for during the king's time the road was prohibited, and it does not contain a single inhabitant. Were fifteen or twenty families settled here, and provided with tools and stock, they might station themselves on one of the green hills, surround it with a wall and ditch, enclose the ground in the neighbourhood, and, being cleared to their hand, they might turn it up and plough it at once; and in less than twelve months get a good return for their labours,—grain perhaps in plenty from their fields, and vegetables in abundance from their gardens. Their cattle would thrive on the fine grass-hills, and rapidly multiply; and their poultry, in all probability, would increase equally fast. The climate being cool, and there is good reason to believe, healthy, the people as well as their stock would soon spread over the country. From such a centre as this, European arts and sciences, our manners and virtues, might be diffused amongst the natives: the experiment is easy; the result most important: were it to fail, it would cost little; were it to succeed, the good, moral and political produced, would be incalculable.

February 10, 1822.

GANGETICUS.

* At Kandy, Amanapoora, and at similar heights, they succeed almost as well.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John MacLachlan, late of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—Mr. Andrew Corson.

Mr. MacLachlan, late of Calcutta, Merchant, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Hinglass, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

William Hill Wallis, Esq. deceased—Major General Sir William Toome, K. C. B.

Lieutenant Allan Cameron, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Mrs. Isabella Cameron.

Major Richard Covell, late of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Marriages.

On Saturday last, the 16th instant, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. D. D'Cruz, to Miss MARY ANN CORPORALE.

At Madras, on the 30th ultimo, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HENRY HAMILTON, to Miss ANN AMELIA BARLOW.

Births.

At Agra, on the 7th instant, the Widow of the late Captain ALLAN CAMERON, of the Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Mangalore, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of J. HAZLEWOOD, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

At Vepery, on the 4th instant, of the liver complaint, CATHERINE ELIZA CAROLINE, eldest Daughter of Captain HATHERLY, 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Government Advertisement.

Fort William, Territorial Department, February 18, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing dates from the 30th June 1813, to the 30th of June 1820, inclusive, standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday, the 30th of April next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Any of the Notes however hereby advertised for payment, will, until further orders, be received in transfer to the Loan this day opened.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department, February 18, 1822.

1st. The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to receive, until further orders, any of the Six per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing dates from the 30th June 1813 to the 30th June 1820, inclusive, which may be tendered in transfer to the Honorable Company, and to grant in exchange for the same Certificates or Acknowledgements entitled the Proprietors of them, or their Representatives, to receive other Promissory Notes of this Government on the terms hereinafter specified.

2d. The Acknowledgements in question will be issued at par for the Principal of the Promissory Notes tendered for transfer, and will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum from the 31st December last, up to which date therefore Interest on the said Promissory Notes must be received previously to their being so tendered.

3d. The Accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th June 1822.

4th. The half year's Interest which will be due on the Acknowledgements on the 30th June 1822, will be paid either in Cash (if at Fort St. George at the rate of Madras Rupees 250 for 335,172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and if at Bombay at the rate of Bombay Rupees 108 for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees,) or at the option of the holder in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors at the rate of Two Shillings and Six Pence the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date.

5th. The Acknowledgements after the Proprietors shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June 1822, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes in Sums of even hundreds not being less than 1000 Calcutta Rupees, and to bear date the 30th of June 1822, which Notes will be registered under that date, and be numbered in the order in which the Acknowledgment may be presented at his Office.

6th. The Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will on application from the holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor however must in every such case receive the Interest due and payable on the Acknowledgement before the Acknowledgement is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the number and amount of the Promissory Notes which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be accordingly issued to the amount of the Acknowledgement for any sums in even hundreds, of not less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

7th. The Promissory Notes to be so granted shall be numbered and placed upon a Register to be called the Register of the Bengal Remittable Debt of 1822; and the Principal shall be payable in Cash or in Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. and 5d. the Rupee, and 12 months after date.

8th. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off within the remaining period of the East India Company's present Charter, nor without a previous notice of fifteen months being given to the Public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette. Such Notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the day fixed for the discharge of the Notes advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from that day.

9th. The Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for payment according to the order of priority in Date and Number, in which they shall have been placed upon the said Register, with the reservations herein-after noticed: but all Notes so advertised for payment shall become payable on demand at the expiration of the notice without regard to such priority. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes of this Loan for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprised in prior Advertisements may have omitted by themselves or their Attornies duly authorized to apply for payment.

10th. It is clearly to be understood that Purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding Clause with respect to the time or priority of payment.

11th. Proprietors of Notes of the present Loan, resident in India, shall receive payment of the Interest on their Notes in cash only. Proprietors resident in Europe shall be entitled at their option to payment of the Interest on their Notes either in Cash or in Bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. 1d. the Calcutta Sica Rupee, and 12 months after date: the Interest to be paid half yearly, on the 30th of June and the 31st December, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the notice of payment as expressed in the 8th Clause. The rules and evidence required to establish the fact of residence in Europe to entitle the Proprietors of Notes of the present Loan to the option herein mentioned will be hereafter promulgated.

12th. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at those Presidencies respectively, either in Bills under the condition expressed in the preceding Clause 11, or in Cash at the exchange of 106.5 Madras Rupees and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sica Rupees, or if the holder of a Note at those Presidencies respectively be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George or Bombay respectively will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum in Calcutta Sica Rupees which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

13th. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietors be resident in India or in Europe, certain regulations have been established (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st December 1810,) under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authorities and directions of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities, and those officers will accordingly under the Regulations in question, receive into their custody, under the responsibility of the Hon'ble East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the present Loan on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his constituted Attorney, or Assign, and will remit the Interest (and the Principal also when remittable), as it shall become due according to the instructions which they may so receive for that purpose.

14th. The Certificates to be granted under this Advertisement will be in the following form:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury by transfer, the Sum of Calcutta Sica Rupees— which is to be accounted for to him or order in manner following: Interest on that sum at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, from the 31st December 1821 to the 30th June 1822, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either of the Presidencies at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in Cash or Bills as specified in Clause 4 of the Loan Advertisement published at Calcutta in the Government Gazette of the 18th February 1822, and for the Principal a Promissory Note to be dated the 30th June 1822, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, payable conformably with the Conditions of the said Advertisement.

C. D. Sub-Treasurer."

15. The Promissory Notes to be granted in exchange for the said Certificates, will be issued under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, and in the following form.

"FORT WILLIAM.

BENGAL REMITTABLE DEBT OF 1822.

Promissory Note for Calcutta Sica Rupees—

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Calcutta Sica Rupees— as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby engage that the said Loan shall not be paid off within the remaining period of the East India Company's present Charter, nor without a previous notice of 15 months to that effect to be published in the Government Gazette. When payable the Governor General in Council does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company to repay the said Loan by paying the said Sum of Sica Rupees— to the said—his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, either in Cash or by Bills of Exchange, at the option of the Proprietor of the said Note, to be drawn on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence per Calcutta Sica Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with liberty to the said Court of Directors to postpone the payment of the said Bills of Exchange for the

further term of one, two, or three years: Interest to be paid for such protracted period half yearly at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sica Rupees—

—at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum by half yearly payments to the said—his Executors, Administrators, or his or their order on the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year. The said Interest shall be payable at the General Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in Cash only, if the Proprietor of this Note be resident in India at the time such Interest is payable (at the exchange on payments at Madras and Bombay respectively of 106.5 Madras Rupees, and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sica Rupees.) If the Proprietor of this Note be resident in Europe the Interest shall be payable at his option in Cash or Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors at the rate of Two Shillings and one Penny the Calcutta Sica Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option in either case to the holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a Draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William.

Accountant Gen'l's Office, Regi- (Signed) E. F. Sec. to the Govt.
stered as No.— of the Bengal
Remittable Debt of 1822."

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,
HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department, February 18, 1822.

The Public are hereby informed, that the holders of the Certificates of the Loan opened on the 1st of May last, and of the Notes which will be issued in exchange for those Certificates on the 31st March next, who are or may be resident in Europe, shall until further orders, receive payment of the Interest on those Securities at their option in Cash or in Bills, on the Court of Directors at the Exchange of 2s. 1d. the Calcutta Sica Rupee, and payable 12 months after date.

The Attorney or Agent in India claiming Bills on behalf of his Principal under this order must furnish the Accountants General at the respective Presidencies with a written solemn declaration that he firmly believes such Principal to be actually resident in Europe at the time of his making such claim on his behalf.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,
HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|--------|------------------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| Feb. 3 | Albion | British | C. Weller | Calcutta | Jan. 20 |
| 4 | David Clark | British | C. Miller | China | Jan. 4 |
| 4 | Portsea | British | E. Worthington | Calcutta | Dec. 4 |
| 5 | East India | British | P. Roy | Rangoon | Dec. 24 |

BOMBAY.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|
| Jan. 27 | Sarah | British | J. Norton | Calcutta | Dec. 29 |
| 28 | Rockingham | British | G. Waugh | England | Aug. 25 |

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Feb. 3 | H. M. S. Leander | British | Gore | Trincomalie |
| 3 | H. M. S. Curlew | British | P. Blackwood | Trincomalie |
| 3 | H. M. B. Satellite | British | R. Gore | Trincomalie |

BOMBAY.

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | Destination |
|---------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Jan. 26 | Mary Anne | British | J. Webster | Calcutta |
| 27 | Milford | British | R. Horwood | London |

Passengers.

Passengers per ALBION, from Calcutta to Madras.—Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Cannon, R. Simpson, Esq. F. Law, Esq. and Sergeant Cannon.—Children: Misses Sarah Law and R. Arnot, and Master J. Moodie.

Passengers per DAVID CLARK, from China to Madras.—G. J. Hadow, Esq. and 14 Natives.

Passengers per MILFORD, from Bombay for London.—Lady Evans, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. M. Sandwith, Mrs. Heude and Child, Mrs. Duckett and Child, M. Forbes, Esq. Major Milford, Captain Rowman, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Captain M'Pherson, do., Captain Canning, Lieutenant Bannoy, Doctor Duckett, Captain Inverarity, Ensign Murphey, Misses Charlotte Jollow, Catharine Imbach, and Elizabeth Ogilvie, Masters William Babington, F. Sandwith, George Morrison, and John William Morrison.